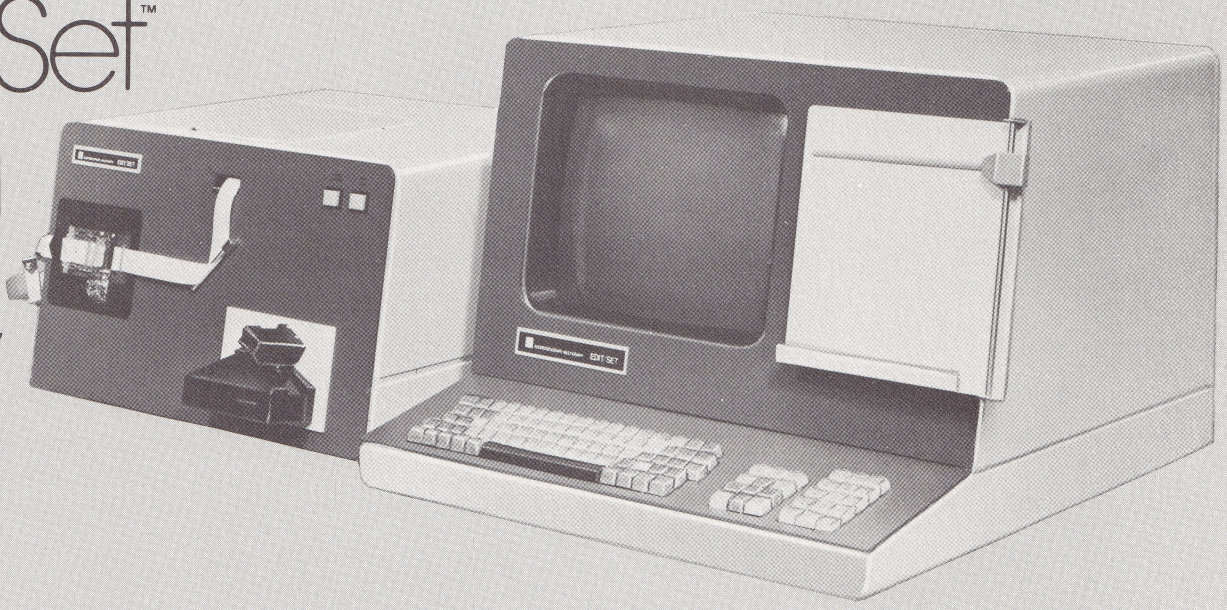
Edit/Set™ 490 video display terminal



for editing and input to Comp/Set phototypesetters

The Edit/Set 490 terminal provides powerful off-line input and editing capability for Comp/Set® phototypesetters that are equipped with the model 503 record/playback module. The self-contained system is based on the programmable Amtrol™ II controller; it includes an on-line reader/punch with an optional second reader available for input from perforated tape or magnetic mediums.

The main keyboard is color-coded and compatible with that of the Comp/Set on-line input, with typewriter-like alphanumerics, with command and format keys logically grouped adjacent to the alphanumeric keys.

The 11″ x 8½″ screen displays large, green characters on a charcoal-black field for high legibility. Up to 18 text lines of up to 80 characters each are displayed, with a variable insert buffer of 2 or more lines. The on-screen function field displays all significant format and operating parameters.

The Edit/Set terminal can be programmed to operate in either non-counting or (optional) counting modes; in the counting mode, it can be further directed to operate in either manual or automatic justification mode. In counting mode, font widths are read in from a width tape that is produced automatically on the Comp/Set 503 module. Previously justified copy can be automatically stripped of old justification commands for automatic justification to new parameters. A further option to the counting program provides counting capability in up to 99 tab and data storage areas.

INPUT KEYBOARDING

Keyboarding of original input copy on the Edit/Set terminal is similar to operation on the Comp/Set phototypesetter, with identical command sequences. The main difference is that the entire screen can be filled with up to 1440 characters of copy.

In non-counting mode, lines will fill to the maximum possible content, with automatic word wrap preventing broken words at line ends. In counting mode, line endings will be controlled by specified line measure and type style and size, and will take place either automatically or under operator control, depending on the justification method selected.

All copy on-screen remains under direct operator control to permit changes, corrections, editing, and re-formatting; all editing functions can be performed on new input copy as well as on previously keyboarded copy read in through the on-line readers. Copy is sent from the screen to the punch one or more lines at a time under operator control.

EDITING OPERATIONS

The Edit/Set terminal performs the standard editing and correcting functions: delete, overstrike, insert, move. Any of these can involve one or more characters, words, lines, sentences, or paragraphs. These text units are located by the movable cursor, and defined (defined copy blinks for visual identification) by the press of the appropriate key for character, word, etc. Once defined, the unit(s) of text are ready for any editing function.

These editing functions are augmented by an automatic multi-field search which provides for up to 3 simultaneous high-speed searches.

The Edit/Set 490 terminal includes up to 5K of programmable memory in which up to 99 blocks of alphanumerics and/or commands of up to 1440 characters each can be stored for instant recall to the screen. □

the Comp/Set Concept of phototypesetting gives you more

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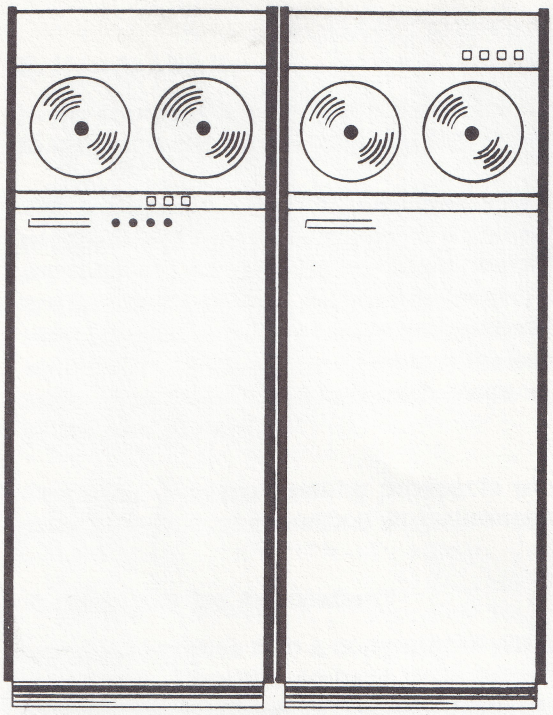
Composed on a Comp/Set phototypesetter
Litho in U.S.A.

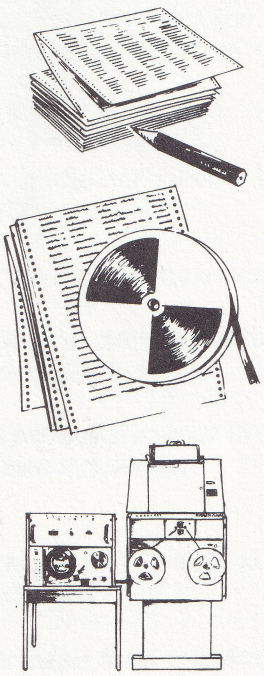


Often, basic information for jobs like price lists, rate books, and the like, is stored in a computer. And when it is time for the job to be printed, computer print-out often becomes the manuscript copy that is followed in setting the type.

If the information is already in the computer, why keyboard it again?

But since the data is already in the computer, it really isn't necessary to re-keyboard it; with a few simple instructions, the computer can generate a tape that is readable by the AM 744 or AM 748 phototypesetter.

Here's how —



1. The computer generates a print-out of the entire file of the job.
2. The print-out is marked up to indicate all required deletions and re-arrangement of information. In addition, any additional commands that may be required for formatting purposes are indicated on the print-out.
3. Following the instructions on the marked-up print-out, the computer generates a new magnetic tape of the job. Since the information is already stored in the computer, little or no additional keyboarding is required. A new print-out may be generated to permit verification of the tape.
4. Repetitive format commands are entered into the phototypesetter's memory. When the job is run, these commands will be automatically accessed.
5. The magnetic tape is run through the Mag Tape Convertor which is cable-connected to the phototypesetter. As the job is run, all necessary typesetting commands are automatically inserted from the data previously stored in the phototypesetter's memory.

From simple conversion tables (supplied by VariTyper) the phototypesetter can be programmed to read and understand the codes generated by the computer. Or, where appropriate, the computer can be programmed to output standard graphic arts codes.

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Photocomposed on VariTyper equipment. Litho in U.S.A.